The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 45 Wall street and 192 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Awards of Contracts for Constructing the Engines and Machinery for the New War Vessels—Judge Bowlin's Instructions—The Cincinnati Postmastership, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 1.

Secretary TOUCEY awards contracts for constructing the engines and machinery for the vessels of war, as follows:

Fulton Iron Works, for the vessel at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Morgan Iron Works, for the vessel at Pensacola.

Woodruff & Beach, for the vessel at Portsmouth, N. H.

Novelty Locomotive Works, for the vessel at Charlestown.

Merrick & Sons, for the vessel at Philadelphia.

The others are not yet decided upon.

Letters brought home in our war vessels are subject only to "inland" postage. So says the Post-Office Department.

Mr. ANDREWS has been confined to his residence for several days with inflamed eyes.

Instructions for Judge SEWARD were under consideration in the State Department to-day, but were postponed until morning in consequence of Secretary CASS having to attend a Cabinet meeting.

FORNEY's manifesto attracts very little attention here.

It is determined by the Administration to remove FARAH, the lately-appointed Postmaster at Cincinnati, for his defense of DOTHAN. Q.

[POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT SEE THE ANNEXED PAPER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 1.

In addition to the measures taken some months ago to introduce the tea plant into the United States from China, inquiries have been made, by the Patent Office, through Mr. MEADE, our Minister to Brazil, for obtaining tea seed from that country, where it has been successfully cultivated for thirty years.

Measures are about being taken, through the Naval Expedition to Paraguay, to introduce into the United States the *mati* or Paraguay tea; also, a valuable medicinal plant, called *nard*, believed to be a sure specific against the bites of venomous insects or reptiles; and a peculiar kind of honey bee, which builds on branches of trees, instead of in hives or trunks of trees, as with the common bee.

A rumor prevails that the troops are to be removed from Fort McHenry in consequence of an alleged infectious disease in that neighborhood. There is reason, however, to believe that the report is premature. The regulations of the army authorize the removal of troops from sickly to healthy locations, and this would, doubtless, be done by the commanding officer of the Post were there sufficient grounds for the exercise of this discretionary power.

It has been decided at the Post-Office Department that letters received from United States vessels cannot be considered ship letters, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1855, which apply only to letters or packets carried "in any private ship or vessel." Such letters, therefore, are chargeable only with drop-letter postage, if intended for the delivery of the officers to which they are deposited; and with the ordinary rates if forwarded to other offices, and in neither case to any compensation to be allowed to the person from whom they are received.

Meeting of the American State Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 1.

The American State Committee met to-day at the Delavan House. There was a full attendance. The Hon. DANIEL UNDERHILL and other outsiders, and all the State candidates, except the Canal Commissioner, were present.

The Hon. ELIPHALET BEACH, of New-York, was elected Chairman, and JOHN C. FREEMAN, of Albany, Secretary, when a Committee was appointed to organize and conduct the canvass.

A letter addressed by Ex-Governor HUNT to the ratification meeting fixed for this evening, but postponed until next week, was read. The letter strongly indorses the American candidates, and declares the Americans had no alternative after the action of the Republicans but to nominate a separate ticket.

The acceptance of all the candidates on the American ticket was then received. Those present stated that while none of them were anxious for office, they all felt bound to place themselves in the hands of their friends and stand the result of the contest.

The Committee was in session only a few hours, and adjourned, subject to the call of the officers of the Convention.

During the meeting of the Committee, a large number of prominent Republican politicians were present at the Delavan House, but no talk of union took place inside the meeting.

The American ratification meeting, which was fixed for to-night, is postponed to Thursday, next week, in consequence of the storm.

The Democrats who organized a separate Central Committee on the plea of frauds in the primary elections and in opposition to Mr. CAGGER, have joined two delegates from each town with the city representation on the Committee, and agreed to call a County Convention on the 9th inst.

Fire in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 1.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the large brick building Nos. 43, 45 and 46 Kingston-street, which was mostly destroyed. Loss about $2,000. Among the sufferers are Geo. H. FOX & Co., hardware manufacturers; ROGERS & WEBBER, silver ware manufacturers; JACOB THAYER, brass finisher. Several firemen were injured, but not fatally. Loss partially insured.

JOSIAH A. BALLARD, one of the oldest and best ship-newspaper men, and for many years connected with the *Daily Advertiser*, died this morning. He had been sick for several months.

The Horse Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Friday, Oct. 1.

The rain prevented any races taking place yesterday, but they were continued to-day, and much interest was manifested in them. This afternoon the Fair was adjourned until the 12th inst., when *Miller's Damsel*, *Bells of Saratoga* and *Taconey* will contest for a purse of $300; and on the 14th, the stallions *St. Lawrence* and *Mohawk* will exhibit their speed for a purse of $100. Great satisfaction is expressed with the way everything is managed.

Tornado at Ithaca.

ITHACA, Friday, Oct. 1.

At about 4 P. M. yesterday this village was visited by the most severe tornado ever witnessed in this vicinity. E. E. LOCK's mammoth circus tent was blown to the ground, but happily no one was seriously injured. The lightning struck in three places, destroying a large amount of property. The barns and outhouses of ALLEN HAZEN, a mile and a half south of the village, and the barns of JOHN VAN BUSKIRK, two or three miles west, were burned. There was also a large fire to the north, but we have yet been unable to learn the particulars. Rain is still falling here.

American Missionary Association—Second Day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Oct. 1.

The forenoon session of yesterday was mainly occupied in the passage of strong Anti-Slavery resolutions, and animated discussions thereon. In the afternoon there was a discussion on the institution of the Lord's Supper. In the evening, after addresses by the Rev. Messrs. FOX, WOODS, and others, the Association adjourned *sine die*. The old Board of Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

New-York Congressional Nomination.

COXSACKIE, Thursday, Sept. 30.

WM. IRVING, Esq., of *Catskill*, was nominated to-day by the Republicans for member of Congress from the Steuben and Livingston District.

Massachusetts Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 1.

The Republicans of the Seventh District yesterday nominated the Hon. D. W. GOODE for reelection to Congress.

The Republican Convention of the First District to-day nominated THOMAS D. ELLIOTT for election to Congress.

Mortality of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The number of interments in this city yesterday was seven. None of the deaths were from yellow fever.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at four o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Oct. 1.

The State Fair is now being held here. About 30,000 people attended it to-day. WM. A. STOKES, Esq., of Westmoreland, delivered the annual address, which was a production of great power and eloquence.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

NORFOLK, Friday, Oct. 1.

The bark *Parthian*, forty-three days from Rio, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. She left there the frigate *St. Laurence* and the sloop *Falmouth* with all on board well. The health of the city was good. Freights were dull.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 53.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 1.

The deaths from yellow fever in this city yesterday were only 45.

THE QUARANTINE ARSON INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Dr. Harris, Ex-Physician of the Marine Hospital—Origin and History of the Quarantine establishment—Is Yellow Fever Catching?

The examination of Messrs. RAY TOMPKINS and J. C. THOMSON, for arson, in connection with the conflagration of the Quarantine establishment, was resumed yesterday at the Lyceum, Stapleton, Staten Island, before Judge MCMAHON. The room, during a great portion of the proceedings, was well filled with spectators.

Dr. Elisha Harris was the only witness examined. He deposed as follows: I am a practising physician in the City of New-York; I have been in practice since 1840 in that City; I held the position of physician of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine in 1856 and 1857; I am able to speak as to matters in connection with that Hospital; they have engaged my attention for some time; the Marine Hospital was established in 1799, as a branch of a quarantine establishment which had been existing for some years; previous to that date for several years the lazarettos of Quarantine had been located on *Bedlow's* and *Governor's Islands*; they were almost exclusively devoted to small-pox; the prevalence of yellow fever in New-York during 1798 and 1798 created great anxiety with regard to the prevalence of that fever in an epidemic form in that City; the yellow fever had prevailed terrifically in Philadelphia in 1793 and 1795; the disease was believed at that period by most of the physicians and Health Officers to be strictly of domestic or endemial origin, while not a few physicians, who had carefully observed the disease, believed it to be also a strictly contagious malady; these opinions, warranting not only the conclusion that yellow fever might originate in the Summer time anywhere from vessels arriving in the port, but that it was liable to spread by personal contagion; great interest was taken in the choice of a proper location of the Hospitals, and for the temporary detention of vessels that were supposed to jeopardize the health of the City; during the early period of the epidemic in 1798, Dr. TREAT, Health Officer of the Board, died of yellow fever, contracted, as he believed, as was generally supposed, *to his personal exposures to the sick and dead* of that disease; Dr. Richard Bailey, who succeeded him as Health Officer, entertained the very rational opinion respecting Dr. TREAT's case, as well as respecting the origin of yellow fever generally in the City, that it was of endemial origin, both on shipboard, and in the lower parts of the City; I mention these facts to indicate some of the important considerations which weighed on those who had direction of the laws establishing the present Quarantine system; the present location of the Quarantine establishment was selected mainly through the influence of Dr. Richard Bailey, and in the Winter of 1799, the statutes regulating the position and affairs of the new Quarantine, were passed by the Legislature; the special advantages of the location at that time as claimed by those interested in the selection of the locality, were first that, in accordance with the views then entertained by the best-informed physicians, the location was presumed to be at a sufficient distance from the City to insure the population in the City and vicinity from yellow fever, whatever its origin; Dr. R. Bailey, being an intimate friend of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of St. Andrews' Parish, on the Island, frequently exchanged views with him upon the question of the nature, the origin, and the facts relating to the diffusion of the disease, and they coincided in the view, as did *all* men in their day, that there was no danger of the diffusion of the yellow fever from the location which was about being selected, and which was selected for the Quarantine establishment on Staten Island; another consideration of great importance with these gentlemen and the physicians who were consulted on the subject, was the well-known salubrity of the locality, and the very excellent anchorage immediately in front of the ground selected; I am not aware what opposition may have been made to the selection by the inhabitants of the Island, and that is not a matter of medical record, but there was much delay in securing a title to the land, supposed to originate from some opposition; the current medical doctrines of the day hardly admitted of a question respecting the population of the Island; the doctrine of the personal contagion of the fever, that the disease was of local origin, on shipboard or in cities, became the opinion of the mass of the people, probably on Staten Island as well as New-York; and as the Health Officer of that day stated, it would be preposterous for yellow fever to prevail on the Island; these doctrines continued to prevail during Dr. Richard Bailey's life, a man who very worthily led public opinion; a *strong belief* in the doctrine of personal contagion of yellow fever prevailed, both in and out of the medical profession, up to 1822; and indeed such was the fixed opinion of Dr. Joseph Bailey, Health Officer, when the last great epidemic visited the City; and it should here be remarked that from the year 1805 to 1821 only seventy cases of yellow fever, during a period of sixteen years, were admitted to the Marine Hospital, and these were admitted in eleven different years, the fact proving that there was but little exposure from imported infection at least, and in no small degree accounting for the general satisfaction with which Quarantine was then regarded; as before remarked, the doctrine of the personal contagion of yellow fever was in the ascendant, and we find, in 1821 and in 1822, the Health Officer, Dr. J. Bailey, firmly expressing his opinion that no case of yellow fever that he had ever witnessed, while connected with the Quarantine establishment, had been caused by infection at a greater distance than two hundred and fifty feet from the person attacked; and only one case is on record in connection with the history of Quarantine up to 1824, in which there is any positive evidence of the communication of the infection to a greater distance than two hundred and fifty feet directly through the atmosphere; this goes far to furnish any apology that may be necessary for those gentlemen who located Quarantine in its present spot; in 1821 there was a single fatal case upon Staten Island, in which yellow fever attacked the brother of a lighterman, Mr. Daniel VanDeusen, whose residence was more than half a mile distant from the Quarantine establishment; and in the case it was known that he had not been to Quarantine, or was exposed to the infected shipping; this case Dr. Bailey unhesitatingly attributed to the personal communication of the disease from the elder brother, who was known to have contracted the disease on shipboard; in 1821 the first alarming epidemic of yellow fever occurred on Staten Island, and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt that the fever originated directly and solely from a large number of infected vessels then lying at anchor at Quarantine, and which were driven on shore in a gale, on the 3d of September; twenty-nine cases of yellow fever occurred immediately after that storm, but, as before mentioned, Dr. Bailey was able to trace, as he believed, the origin of each case to an exposure to the vessels, stranded on the beach, or lying near the shore, with a radius of infection less than 200 feet; yet he records the singular fact that in several of these instances the fever originated, as he believed, from direct personal contagion; these facts he recorded in the *Medical and Physical Journal* of 1821, concerning the cases relating to the St. Clair family; there were 16 deaths from that one epidemic; that was the first great event in the history of Quarantine, showing the perils that the officers and residents in the neighborhood might be exposed to; in 1822, the City of New-York was visited by an epidemic of yellow fever, but there was no epidemic on Staten Island, although there were a few cases; the Health Officer entertained no doubt that the infection of the fever was conveyed from the vessels, by means of the goods lightered from them to the foot of Rector-street, and that conclusion was most unquestionably correct, some 3,000 packages of sugar and molasses having in a brief period been landed on the wharves at the foot of that street; a few cases of yellow fever in connection with the Quarantine establishment, occurred in 1843; and at various times during the interval between 1821 and 1848, cases of black vomit occurred along the shore of the Island, opposite the anchorage; the events of 1848 have been fully detailed by Dr. Anderson, who then resided on the Island, and witnessed what he has related, one of the first cases occurring in his own house, near the Seamen's Retreat; I examined the black vomit in those cases myself; Quarantines were instituted to stay the alarming progress of the Oriental Plague, and subsequently to prevent *the spread of small pox*; but as the history of Quarantine, in connection with efforts to limit the spread of yellow fever, have been made in districts and places where that disease has been at the time epidemic, and in most of the instances indigenous or naturalized, all the recorded experience of medical men on the subject has necessarily been conflicting, and comparatively unsatisfactory; the history of Quarantine regulations against yellow fever, in those places where that fever is not indigenous or epidemic, must be looked to for definite and decisive results; yet, even in tropical climates, as on several of the West India Islands, the experience of the last hundred years has shown that epidemics of the malady have followed very frequently upon the arrival of infected vessels at certain points upon those islands which are not believed to be continually infected with the disease; it is well known that yellow fever does not spread from its most prolific centres of diffusion, namely, infected vessels, in cold climates, or in climates much lower than that of the average temperature of New-York in Summer, as, for example, in any of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland; hence the experience of those ports is of no consequence to us; the port of New-York, and all other Atlantic ports, from Portland to Savannah, need to ascertain their own necessities and the requisite means for their individual protection; from the very nature of the case, a Quarantine establishment, for yellow fever, which is now recognized as a very infectious malady, with its anchorage, hospitals, &c., unless it be perfectly isolated, or removed from the vicinity of populous neighborhoods, cannot insure protection against the infection; vessels which have arrived in the Summer time from ports infected with yellow fever are, *par excellence*, the sources of danger; the air contained in the compartments of the infected vessel, and in the packages of goods, the inner walls and solid structures of the vessel itself, must also be considered as supplying the media by which the infection of yellow fever may be and has been conveyed to the City and vicinity of New-York; I say the solid structures, as well as the contained air, because it has been demonstrated at this Quarantine entrance, that even scuttling an infected vessel does not disinfect her, and there are reasons to believe a free application of water to the *fomites* of yellow fever will not necessarily remove the infection; the air contained in any vessel infected with yellow fever, may, under favoring circumstances, be wafted to a considerable distance, and become operative; in the case of VAN DEUSEN, in 1821, that distance was more than a half mile, unless Dr. Bailey's hypothesis of personal contagion accounted for the case; and in 1846, the distance from infected vessels to the shore, whither the virus of the fever was wafted, varied from one-third to three-quarters of a mile, and in 1856 the radius of infection was so great that it swept both the Long Island and the Staten Island shores, from the Quarantine entrance; the shortest distance from an infected vessel to the Long Island shore being, as in the case of the *Ghidden*, about five hundred yards, and the greatest distance, though undetermined, we have reason to believe was much more than one mile; the sources of the infection on and in the vicinity of the Quarantine grounds were unquestionably—First, several infected vessels discharging cargo within one mile of these grounds; Second, bales of rags, landed on the Government docks at Quarantine, from the ship *Ghidden*; Third, infected packages, clothing and baggage from various vessels; the origin and general history of yellow fever on Bay Ridge, on the Long Island shore, were such as to demonstrate, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the fact that infected air from the infected vessels, discharging cargo at the Quarantine anchorage, opposite those shores, conveyed its pestilence thither to those homes of affluence and comfort which were among the first visited; if any of the cases of yellow fever on the Long Island shore in 1856 originated from clandestine intercourse in those cases with the vessels, the history of such intercourse has ended *the most scrutinising investigation*; abstractly considered, it might not seem impossible to isolate the hospital and various offices at Quarantine from the infected air of vessels, provided the vessels were removed a sufficient distance, but practically there must be much difficulty, if there does not exist an impossibility of such successful separation of the hospitals and boat-landings of the Establishment from the Quarantine anchorage, with which constant intercommunication would necessarily be maintained. There are practical difficulties in the way of insuring the hospital grounds from contamination with the virus of yellow fever, and unless those grounds can be insured against such contamination, it is manifestly expedient that as little intercommunication as possible be allowed with the surrounding neighborhood. To accomplish a successful isolation of the Quarantine buildings, so as not to endanger the surrounding village and country, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; but principally is such an establishment objectionable in a populous community like this, from the fact that the yellow fever, when once it infects a locality, however limited in extent, is liable to be reproduced and spread indefinitely, as was signally witnessed in the epidemic of 1822 in the City of New-York.

Small-pox should be isolated under all circumstances; but as the radius of its infection is very short, it need never be a source of any danger to the community when once the isolation is faithfully effected. The small-pox Hospital need not be a source of danger, but its location, with reference to the places from whence the cases of the disease are received, is a matter of vast importance, and it may be stated that the direct public ferry communications with the Quarantine establishment have been repeatedly used by patients sick with small-pox, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases. Cases of small-pox occasionally made their way, voluntarily, on the ferry boats, on the last boat from New-York to the Marine Hospital, and were admitted as patients; these cases were in a full state of eruption; the same with black vomit—cases came in voluntarily in the same way; one case occurs to me, which shows the probability of small-pox having been communicated to a resident of Staten Island by contact with a small-pox patient on a ferry boat; it was that of a clerk of one of the New-York Banks, who returned to Staten Island every evening and who was attacked with small-pox, and who having continued in his service at the bank, until his illness became too serious for him to remain, another clerk, whose residence was in the City, became affected with the disease, and subsequently came under my care at the Marine Hospital. Typhus fever is liable to spread from vessels and from apartments in which it is prevailing, but in that disease and cholera, the extension of the malady seems to depend more upon personal intercourse with the sick persons than upon a generally infected condition of the atmosphere. Hence Quarantine regulations for those diseases should particularly regard personal intercourse. It would not be safe to allow unrestricted intercourse with the grounds, much less free intercourse with the Hospitals. During my period of services at the Marine Hospital, the Asiatic cholera was not known to extend beyond the Quarantine walls but frequently the reception of cholera patients was followed by an outbreak of cholera in the Hospital Wards. Perfect combustion will unquestionably destroy any infection, but as to the possibility of the escape of the virus of yellow fever, from substances in process of combustion on the iron scow, it would depend upon the degree of heat to which all the vapors and gases arising from the materials in question are subjected. The temperature of flame is about 141° Fahrenheit, but the temperature of vapors and gases arising, materials not all fully ignited, may vary from an ordinary temperature of the atmosphere through all the ranges up to the temperature of flame. This is all I am competent to state, having made no personal observation of the scow and its apparatus.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peckham.—I have heard and known of cases of yellow fever communicated from the Hospital grounds, in consequence of the presence of those persons on the grounds antecedent to the attack; I have *no personal knowledge of other diseases*, cholera, small pox or ship-fever, having been so communicated; the cases of yellow fever I allude to occurred in 1856; so far as my personal experience and observation extends, so far as my knowledge of the disease extends, yellow fever is not contagious in this latitude; I wish to say, in justice to the opinions and observations of many most eminent medical men, that it is believed, under certain conditions and in certain latitudes, the disease is personally contagious, but it is a matter very difficult to decide; there is scarcely any difference of opinion respecting its non-contagiousness in this latitude; one of the most distinguished advocates of its contagiousness, wrote to me from Norfolk in 1856, that he did not find one case of contagion there, while he still believes it to be contagious in New-Orleans; if Quarantine can be perfectly isolated in its present locality, that locality presents many advantages, but if it cannot be thoroughly isolated, I should be in favor of its removal; without an armed military police, both on land and water, the isolation of Quarantine must remain a relative phrase, but that isolation would be most complete which would remove Quarantine the greatest distance from inhabited places; yellow fever is known to be a specific infection, and may be conveyed to indefinite distances through the air, and become operative, giving origin to epidemic when temperature, moisture and other climatic conditions favor its propagation; it is not, however, personally contagious.

Judge Dean—Doctor, we plain people don't know anything about contagion or infection, but tell us in plain Saxon, is it catching? [Laughter.]

Doctor Harris—The distinction between contagion and infection—

Judge Dean—I don't know anything of contagion or infection—but *is it catching?* [Renewed Laughter.]

Doctor Harris—In my opinion it is not catching from person to person, but it is catching in other ways, much the same as you catch influenza, through unseen atmospheric agencies.

Judge Dean—Never mind how we get it, if we have got to have it.

By Mr. Peckham—*If yellow fever were to prevail* extensively at the north, the question would not become unsettled among the medical fraternity respecting its contagiousness or non-contagiousness. Medical men are agreed pretty well about its non-contagion everywhere. In my own mind there is no doubt whatever about it, that it is not personally contagious.

Dr. HARRIS was the only witness examined yesterday. Dr. THOMPSON being present, the Clerk read over to him his testimony, taken on previous occasions, and he subscribed it. Ex-Judge DEAN, of counsel for defence, asked him whether the sick received any injury from being so summarily removed from the Hospital buildings on the nights of the conflagration? Dr. THOMPSON replied that *they did not*. The Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Naval Intelligence.

The following orders have just been issued by the Navy Department:

Pursers W. W. J. KELLY, J. K. HARWOOD and C. C. JACKSON have been ordered to the Paraguay expedition.

Purser JOHN HAMILTON has been ordered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Purser MCKEAN BUCHANAN has been ordered to relieve Purser BAKER, as inspector of provisions, &c., at the Boston Navy-yard.

Commander E. STANDS has been detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Mobile District, and appointed Secretary to the Light-house Board in this City.

Lieut. R. T. CHAPMAN has been appointed Light-house Inspector for the Mobile District.

Commander B. F. SANDS has been detached from duty on the Coast Survey, and ordered to duty with the Board of Construction, Equipment and Repairs.

The figures of the recent election (says the Portland, (Me.,) *Advertiser*) demonstrate conclusively that the Republican Party of Maine has as great popular strength to-day as it exhibited two years ago, when Hannibal Hamlin was elected by a vote so unprecedentedly large. Governor MORRILL received at the late election sixty-one thousand votes, and Mr. HAMLIN received sixty-nine thousand in 1856. Had there been anything like the same amount of work on the stump and in the important details of organization that there was in 1856, the vote this year would have exceeded seventy thousand.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

September Races—Fashion Course—Third Day.

The Club Races for September, over the Fashion Course, closed yesterday, and, notwithstanding the rain, the attendance was large and the races very interesting—they were as good as those of the first day, and much better than those of the second. An additional importance was attached to the programme for yesterday, from the fact that a race was advertised between *Don Juan* and *Slasher*—the foremost two in the handicap of Wednesday. *Slasher* performed so well on Wednesday, that his owner challenged the owner of *Don Juan*, on the night after the handicap, to run a race, two mile heats, on Friday, for $10,000. The challenge was accepted, and, contrary to the expectations of many, it was announced at an early hour, that both horses were in good condition, and that the race, as advertised, would be the first of the day. The betting men hastened to make their books, putting down, in the great majority of cases, $100 to $60 that *Don Juan* would win. Some even bets were made, but these were very few. Prompt to the time, the Sheriff of the County appeared upon the course in his military blue coat, and on his long, lean, lanky charger, who, as in his wont, appeared in a well-worn suit of black. Both straightway began their usual agreeably frantic efforts to clear the course of all who were "not connected with the horses," and soon after the hour named for the race they succeeded. The bugle was sounded, and the horses and riders appeared ready for the start as follows:

TWO MILE HEATS, FOR $10,000.

R. H. DICKINSON's b. h. *Don Juan*, GILPATRICK rider, in blue jacket.

THOMAS and THOS. W. DODWELL's b. c. *Slasher*, DAN. WEBSTER rider, in blue jacket and yellow sleeves.

At the tap of the drum they got off well together, *Slasher* leading. The first mile, and in fact the second, was run without material change of position—*Slasher* coming in ahead, with *Don Juan* following him closely. Time, 3:43½.

This result caused some changes in the betting. Even was offered on *Slasher*, and taken.

On the second heat they started well together, the rain falling fast from the commencement. Before the half-mile pole had been reached, it was apparent that, barring accidents, *Slasher* must be an easy winner. He commenced and continued to widen the distance between him and *Competitor*, arriving home on the second mile with the *Don* far, far behind, winning the heat and race—time, 3:56. Of course, those who had staked their money on *Don Juan* were sorely disappointed, as those who knew the difference in the conditions of the hand'cap race and the ordinary race of yesterday, expected they would be. What a "handicap" really is, does not appear to be well understood, even by those who are in the habit of betting on the turf in this country. The handicap race originated in England, in a desire to bring a larger number of horses into the field than could be obtained, where there were two or more horses known to excel in speed. The owners of *good* horses did not care to enter them against those known to be much faster, and have the mortification of seeing them come toddling home so far behind the fleeter steeds as to subject them to the jokes and jibes of the spectators. The result was that often no more than two or three horses could be entered for a race, and then, if the owner imagined him to be not in good condition, he would withdraw him and spoil the sport. To induce a larger number to enter, it was decided to make up a race in which the horses entering should carry weight in proportion to the best judgment of their speed and powers of endurance, instead of according to their ages, as had been the custom. For instance: Seven pounds extra weight, put upon one of two horses that are equal in point of speed, makes the difference of "a distance" to the horse carrying the extra seven pounds. For the handicap, the supposed speed of the fastest horse, and that of the slowest, is taken, and the fastest horse is made to carry just as much extra weight as in the judgment of the handicapper should reduce his speed in the race to that of the slowest; and the others ranging between the extremes are weighted with the same view to equalization of speed. In the Fashion handicap of Wednesday *Don Juan* and *Slasher* (with the others) were weighed in accordance with the handicapper's judgment of their speed. In the race yesterday they were weighed, as is usual, according to their respective ages. The difference was that *Don Juan* carried *ten pounds* more weight yesterday than he did in the handicap, and *Slasher* only two pounds more, making a difference in extra weight of eight pounds against *Don Juan*. A difference that, supposing both horses to have run just as well yesterday as they did in the handicap, *Don Juan* would have been more than distanced, for he only beat *Slasher* on Wednesday about half a length.

Soon after the close of the first race, the weather became more favorable, but enough rain had fallen to to make the track heavy—sufficiently so to make it tolerably sure that no great time would be made in the races to follow. Nevertheless, the interest was kept up, and when the second race was announced, the betting was somewhat brisk again. It was for a purse of $300, two-mile heats. The entries were as follows:

John Campbell's ch. m. Laura Spellman, by Wag, out of Glorvean by Industry.....6 yrs.
P. G. Bush's ch. m. Parachute, by imp. Yorkshire, out of Heraldry by Herald.....5 yrs.
W. Kirwin's b. g. M. D——, by Tally Ho, out of Seven Up by imp. Chateau Margaux.....5 yrs.
W. H. Gibbons' b. f. Goldleaf, by Trojan, out of Goldpin by Boston.....3 yrs

Parachute was the favorite against the field from the first; *Goldleaf* was offered by some at odds, and taken; and some brave bets were made both on *M. D.* and *Laura Spellman*. At the sound of the bugle, they appeared, and at the tap of the drum they were off, *Goldleaf* leading, with *Parachute* about half a length behind, and the others well together. But by the time they had made the first quarter, *Parachute* had crept up to *Goldleaf* and was now leading, as he did on coming home in the second mile, with *Goldleaf* second, *M. D.* third, and *Laura Spellman* last. Time, 3:59.

Although the time was not as good as has been made, it was considered excellent, considering the condition of the track. The second heat was also well contested. *Parachute*, however, won it in 3:58, and the race. In this heat *Laura* did remarkably well; she came in second, with the others some lengths behind. This was the best-contested race of the season, and the frequent changes of position during the heats made it the most exciting to the spectators. As soon as the horses had been unsaddled, the course, in front of the grand stand, was filled with people; and while, generally, they were conversing in the best of humor on the excellent race that had just been concluded, there arose noise and confusion in front of the second stand, and the cry of "a fight, a fight!" caused a rush in that direction. In the excitement some of those in the field, at a distance from the scene, climbed up to get a view, and in doing so broke off a piece of board. The Sheriff and his dark steed rushed to the assistance of the fractured board—all the rest ran to see the fight. Such a scene of confusion is seldom to be witnessed, except at a miscellaneous gathering of the "shells" in this City. Everybody was inquiring, but nobody seemed to know who were fighting or what they were fighting about. But all knew that somebody was getting an awful pummelling on short notice. Marshal RYNDERS went down from the grand stand and was soon seen clearing away a passage to the combatants. Captain LEONARD was operating in the same way from another point—Officer BROWN ditto. Seeing them, the Sheriff and his lank steed deserted the fractured board, and rushed at full gallop to within several yards of where the fight was progressing. There seemed now to be some dozen agitated men pummelling some two dozen other men's unoffending noses. The Sheriff riding up and down, frantically (as before) called upon a very large number of people to arrest the fracturers of the board and the peace. But the people didn't relish the job, and the fighting men took no notice of the Sheriff's officers. But now Marshal RYNDERS had opened an avenue through the crowd, and a bloody face appeared. It was that of JAMES IRVING, Esq., of New-York. His friends were holding him, while somebody, who, it was supposed, was not his friend, was whacking away at his face as if the odds were on him against the field. The marshal spoke pleasantly to the gentleman who was doing the principal pummelling, and he subsided. He proved to be PATRICK MATHEWS, Esq., also of New-York. Capt. LEONARD had now made his way in from an opposite direction, quieting the disturbers as he progressed, and Officer BROWN had seized a powerful fat man who couldn't be made to understand why he should be arrested, although the Sheriff insisted that BROWN was right in choking him off. At length peace was restored, and while the Sheriff and his dark steed were running after a chap in drab, who had jumped over the fence, the cause of the fight was stated to be "an old grudge." It was said that PATRICK MATHEWS, Esq., had not had the pleasure of seeing JAMES IRVING Esq., for some time, and that he had understood that as Mr. IRVING bade job for him. Mr. IRVING was reported to have invited Mr. MATHEWS to go away, as he did not wish to have any disturbance on the course. Whereupon Mr. MATHEWS is said to have let go his right; and it is further asserted that, as Mr. IRVING was not on the look-out for a blow, Mr. MATHEWS succeeded in getting his aforesaid "right" pretty well in on Mr. IRVING's "nob." It is reported that Mr. IRVING, after having been soothed, as aforesaid, stretched out his left suddenly and spasmodically grasped the throat of Mr. PATRICK MATHEWS, of New-York. And it is added, that he gave Mr. MATHEWS a punch in the head with his most effective member; on the receipt of which, the report continues, Mr. MATHEWS went down. Then, as saith the report, the friends of Mr. IRVING seized him to take him away, but the crowd was so great they couldn't, as they held him fast, while Mr. MATHEWS, who was up again, "peppered him like thunder." It was not until the arrival of the Marshal, that he could be induced to cease from peppering. At length the track was cleared, and there was a prospect that the four-mile race would soon be run. But just at that moment Mr. IRVING appeared on the Course, and Mr. P. MATHEWS—at a short distance—expressed an opinion. Mr. IRVING was a little riled—as was evident from the peculiar manner in which he pulled off his coat. It was now interesting again. Mr. P. MATHEWS was going up wildly to the sacrifice, when Marshal RYNDERS appeared again, just in the nick of time, and carried him off bodily.

The race for a purse of $1,000, four-mile heats, was then announced, and the following horses appeared in answer to the call:

JOHN CAMPBELL's ch. m. *Lizzie M'Donald*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington by Zinganee.....5 yrs.
R. H. DICKINSON's ch. h. *Gov. Wickliffe*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of Motto by imp. *Barefoot*.....4 yrs.

There was very little betting, as *Lizzie* was thought sure to win, and she did, easily—time, first heat, 7:59; second, 8:00.

RECAPITULATION.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.—FIRST RACE. Match $10,000, two mile heats:

THOMAS W. DODWELL, b. h. *Slasher*	1 1
R. H. DICKINSON, b. h. *Don Juan*	2 2

Time—3:43½; 3:56.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500. Two-mile heats:

P. G. BUSH, ch. m. *Parachute*	1 1
J. CAMPBELL, ch. m. *Laura Spellman*	4 2
M. KERWIN, b. g. *M. D.*	3 3
W. H. GIBSON, b. h. *Goldleaf*	2 4

Time: 3:58—3:56.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,000; four mile heats.

J. CAMPBELL, ch. m. *Lizzie McDonald*	1 1
R. H. DICKINSON, ch. h. *Gov. Wickliffe*	2 2

Time—7:59; 8:00.

THE BURNT STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA.

More Names of the Lost—Further Statements.

Professor GLAUBENSKLEE gives the following names of persons who, he personally knows, were passengers on board the *Austria*:

1. MELCHER, music teacher from New-York, widely known here.

2. ROCKENTHAL, from Mobile.

3. STOPEL, or STOPLER, a young man in company of the latter.

4. ABRAMS, from St. Louis, who left here on July 10 on board the *Ariel*, for Germany.

5. ANNA BECKER, engaged as governess by Mr. A. HAVEMEYER, of New-York.

6. An elderly lady from Buckeburg, known as the Frau Medicinal-rath, under whose protection the above young lady was placed.

7. A young lady, about 17 years of age, whose uncle has an office in Beekman-street, and friend of ANNA BECKER.

8. A young relation of Mr. BACHE, retailer of dry goods.

9. ADLER, from Prague, under whose protection the rescued MARIE FRITZSCHE was traveling.

10. A Jewish lady, from Essex-street, a steerage passenger.

11. A young man from Belleville, Ill., with two sisters, nineteen and twenty-two years of age, whom he had gone to bring over from Germany.

The gentleman whom Professor GLAUBENSKLEE names MELCHER was, probably, Mr. OSWALD E. MELCHER, Professor of music of the Barhamville Institute, South Carolina, formerly of Harmony College. As he was a good swimmer, his friends are not without hope that he may have kept afloat until the Norwegian bark alluded to in the narratives of survivors came to the rescue.

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY PROF. GLAUBENSKLEE.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE, Professor of the Free Academy, and a passenger on board the *Austria*, desires us to correct some of the statements of Mr. BERRY, which he believes to be incorrect. Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE says:

"As far as I am able to judge, I never in my life met with a better set of officers than I met on the *Austria*. As far as I could see, the discipline of the vessel was excellent. The only fault that I could find was that some of the food was bad.

Mr. HAHN left the *Austria* soon after the fire broke out, falling into the water while engaged in lowering the first boat on the port side. When he arrived, after sunset, on the *Maurice*, he immediately wanted to go back after more, but was prevented by the captain, who, through me, as interpreter, pointed out the impossibility of saving any more in the darkness. The captain peremptorily refused to let any more men go. It was so dark, he considered it impossible to do any good, and said he would risk no more lives.

I did not hear any cries in the water during the night; except about eight o'clock, being those of the second officer, who was rescued.

I never saw a better set of men than the captain, officers and crew of the *Maurice*, and never expect to."

Professor GLAUBENSKLEE states that the boat which he saw far astern had twenty persons in it, and was probably the one subsequently picked up by the *Maurice*.

It was the boatswain's mate, not the boatswain, who assisted in the tar-burning. The boatswain, JAN H. NAGEL, was afterwards active on the quarter-deck, doing all he could to save the passengers.

It is thought when the *Hammonia* arrives here we shall probably have a full list of the crew and passengers of the *Austria*.

The consignees of the *Austria* in this City sent the rescued who arrived here on Wednesday in a state of destitution, to a hotel, and gave orders for their entertainment at the expense of the Company as long as they might require to remain the City. Yester

MASSACHUSETTS.

Congressional Nominations—The Fourth District—The Democratic Caucus—Fifth District—Sixth District—Seventh District—Eighth District—Ninth District—Tenth District—Eleventh District—Action of the Democratic Delegation—Mr. Peabody and How he Dispensed of his Property—The Factories Always—Bank Dividends—The Progress of the South West—The Religious Controversies—Chief Nominees—The Whig Cause—The Country Sun.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858.

The work of nominating candidates for Congress has been fully commenced, and with no very flattering results to either old members or new aspirants. In the Tenth District, Mr. Bradley, of Northampton, who had hardly been named, beat Dr. Chapin and Porter Graves, who wished for the place. The fight was supposed to be between the Doctor, the Parson and Mr. Porter, and all three were cut off in the pride of their prime, and the Northampton Lawyer was put up. The lesson is a salutary one, or rather it would be if crazy politicians were capable of learning anything from any teaching. The result is excellent; even the Boston *Courier*, which has about as many good words for Republicans as Dives had alms for Lazarus, frankly admitting that the nomination is a good one, and does honor to the Republican Party.

The Know-Nothings of the Fourth, the first of the Boston Districts, and including Roxbury and Brookline, held a Convention on the 25th, and after eighteen ballotings adjourned for a week. It had been intended by the leaders of the Convention to control that of the Know-Nothing Party, or that of the Democrats, but both schemes failed. Those who preferred to go with the Democrats voted for Col. Thayer, while those who look to the Republicans voted for Mr. Gooch, who now represents the District. Had Mr. Gooch said he was a Know-Nothing, he would probably have been nominated; but he referred to his past course. More than a third of the Delegates would not vote for either of the gentlemen named.

The American Republican Convention met yesterday afternoon in No. 4, and, after several ballotings, nominated Mr. Conant, by a vote of 38 to 35. This was unexpected, and it is at the present moment quite impossible to say what the effect will be. Could Mr. Conant have been induced to stand as the Anti-Republican candidate, he might have carried the district; but he is understood positively to have refused to be the candidate of any combination or party, or to allow his name to be used in any way. Much now depends upon the action of the Democrats. It has been suggested that Mr. Wasson should be nominated by the opponents of Mr. Conant, but as he holds office under Governor Banks, I do not believe he could be prevailed upon to stand. He had within ten votes of the number necessary to nominate him on one of the ballotings in yesterday's Convention, and so would have too much "sectionalism" for the Democracy. The "odor of nationality" that he diffuses is by no means of the strength to which Democratic nostrils are accustomed. Governor Banks is understood to be warmly favorable to Mr. Conant, and that is greatly in his favor.

The resolves passed at the Charlestown Democratic meeting have excited not a little indignation among the mass of the Democratic Party, because of their extreme hunkerism, and their indirect denunciation of Mr. Douglas. They are better suited to Charleston than to Charlestown. As to Mr. Douglas, he is in high favor with our Democracy, not more than one in a hundred of their number going with the President, though they see no reason for quarreling with the latter, whom they they think will end his public life in '61. The New-Hampshire *Gazette*, a steady old Democratic journal, denounces the Charlestown resolves in strong language. The fact is that if the idea should prevail that these resolves embody the Democratic doctrine, all hope of "redeeming" such States as New-Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut must be given up, and eternal local defeat be accepted as the natural Democratic condition. But those who condemn the resolves do not know, perhaps, that there are two or three good offices yet to be filled in Massachusetts, and that gentlemen who aspire to fill them naturally set their songs to the "court tune." Let Mr. Douglas triumph in Illinois, or even keep the fight there open until '60, and these same gentlemen will be found all right on the "popular sovereignty" question. They don't care a fig, no, not even a sultana raisin, for Slavery, but they operate with the tools that they find to their hands.

Both the supporters of Gov. Banks and of Mr. Brace are making arrangements for meetings in Faneuil Hall in October. The Know-Nothings, too, are to have a meeting there, to ratify the nomination of Mr. Livermore. That gentleman, by the way, neither accepts nor declines the Know-Nothing nomination for Governor, which is virtually to accept it. He evidently cares nothing about office of any kind, or he would not remain silent. He is opposed, in the most decided manner, to the plan of uniting the Democratic and the K. N. Parties in support of the same candidates for the Legislature, with the view of preventing the reelection of Gen. Wilson to the Senate, and he expresses his opinion with characteristic frankness.

The belief that we must have a new protective tariff is fast gaining ground in New-England, and will have its effect on politics. Men say that times are good when the tariff is high, and bad when it is low, whatever may be the virtues of free-trade. We shall never have a revival of business, they add, until the tariff shall have been revised favorably to "home industry." Whether political economy justifies their view, I can't say; but I don't wonder they talk so, for here we are, a year after the occurrence of the panic, and business is as dull as it is at La Trappe. Even grave-digging is looking down. Something must be done, and as men always look to Government for aid, as the classical wagoner looked to Hercules to get his vehicle out of the rut, "protection" will be the thing called for. The hope expressed by a Republican journal of your City, "that no attempt will be made in any quarter to connect the success of the Republican Party with the revival of the exploded system of protection," will not be much encouraged in New-England. I hear that if Gov. Bouwell should be nominated in the Eighth District, he will be directly questioned as to his views on the protection question, as he is supposed to be a free-trader. Lowell is in that District, and free-trade is not the most popular of things in that part of the world. Gen. Eustis, who is expected to be the Democratic candidate, is said to be in favor of such changes in the tariff as would greatly favor the manufacturing interest. After all, the Democrats have done more for that interest than ever was done for it by the Opposition. The Eighth District is to a large extent the same as that which was represented by Mr. Parmenter, a Democrat, and you will recollect Mr. Webster gave him the credit of preventing the defeat of the tariff of 1842. Gentlemen who wish for national offices at the hands of the Republicans may be very urgent that "protection" should be dropped, but our working people are of a very different opinion. I doubt if even the ghost of Adam Smith could convince most of our voters of the excellence of free-trade when they are out of work, with Winter at hand, and money so plentiful that it can't be had for use.

A report not a little strong on the Boston papers because of the remarks made on the death of old Enos Foster. My impression was that they said about as little of the old gentleman as they well could. For the death of a man who owned five millions is no ordinary incident even in a business point of view, and that was the sole point from which he could have viewed even death's "operations." They certainly didn't "puff" him, for there was literally nothing in his long life that would admit of eulogy. Perhaps no man ever lived, with means so ample to do good, who did so little for the welfare of others. I cannot learn that he was ever guilty of a benevolent action. He was consistent in extreme and utter selfishness. The story goes that the spiritualists have "rapped him up," and that he says he has no desire to return to Boston while rents are so low, and money is so abundant and cheap. Four per cent. per annum is nothing to one whose idea of Paradise was four per cent. a month, with gilt-edged paper at that. His will breathes his hard and iron nature. Not a dollar has he given to promote any noble object. The bulk of his fortune is settled on his grandchildren, nine in number—children of Mrs. Bowditch and Mrs. Mason. Under what mountains of gold will the poor things be smothered! I am told that he gave $5,000 a year to Harvard; but I presume it is a mistake, as the accounts that are current of his doings are very contradictory. He held on to the "tin" as long as he could, and did all he could to make it useless for good after his power of holding on to it should be no more. Contemplating the whole thing, one is almost led to doubt whether there is any moral government of the world. [Since writing the above, I have read what purports to be his will, and find that he gave the $1,000 a year as reported. The legacies are mostly small as measured sordid hearts count, and will lead to some pretty scrambling among, I suspect. It is not every man who could manage to be perfectly contemptible in death.]

Captain Tourtellot, of the Erie, has been committed for trial. He is in about as much danger of dying as the rest of us.

The Police of Boston are to be uniformed in October. The measure was not adopted until after a very hard fight. There was quite a row about it at the last meeting of our Aldermen. One member of the Board, who must possess an uncommonly sanguine temperament, thought the clothing of the Policeman in uniform would tend to keep members of the City Government out of rum-shops.

Our Bank dividends for October do not differ essentially from what they were in April. They are good, but not striking. The Suffolk maintains its prominence, 5 per cent. for six months. Money is a drug with us, and if there should not be a change soon, capital will be a source of poverty. Goodbargains are sought for, and has not to seek for discount. This is the golden age of the borrower.

The war between the Suffolk Bank and the country banks is growing in bitterness, as well as in extent of operations. The Suffolk has sent one of the Messrs. Wellington Bank's bills at that institution, the other day, and demanded the red gold for them; and when it had been as coolly counted out as if the demand had been for Quincy granite, the messenger couldn't carry off his treasure until he had been assisted by one of the officers of the Mount Wollaston! Count Fanx on Adams is President of the latter institution, and he has a big pile at his back. The Lowell banks have been very hard run. The present is that the matter will enter into our politics. The country banks, it is said, mean to petition the next Legislature to take the Suffolk's charter from it, and will threaten not to discount any paper until their prayer shall have been granted. They will base their petition on the ground that the Suffolk extorts money from them. As there will be nothing national in the election of 1859, it wouldn't be a bad thing to get up a local quarrel for that year, and see what the effect would be. We could fall out then without hazarding freedom for Kansas.

The Brighton Bank swindle shows how small is the dependence that can be placed on externals, and adds another chapter to the dreary volume of human villany. Woodworth had every inducement to be an honest man that ought to operate on an ordinary nature. He had been very successful in getting on in the world. His salary was sufficient to afford him all the comforts of life. He was so well thought of that he would not have experienced any trouble in raising money to accomplish legitimate ends; yet, in spite of his favorable circumstances, he must needs turn knave, and so his friends much injury. Of course he was an adept in the religious dodge, and had recently given a thousand dollars (that he had stolen) towards building a new place of worship for the society of which he was a member. As a horse was necessary for his comfort, he kept a nice one, and "went the pace" at a clapping rate. Whether the had any others of those little luxuries that so agreeably relieve the harassments of business, I do not know, but criminals is seldom out of the bills on such occasions. The amount of the loss will be $40,000, according to the general estimate, but there is a story current about some twenty thousand dollars in bank bills that were to have been burnt, but which were said only to have burned certain people's fingers. The highest estimate that I have heard, and it is from a good source, puts the figures at $64,500. The Bank will not lose all this, as the scamp has given up some property, and the bondsmen are good for a large amount. The exact facts will probably never be known, unless the Commissioners should deem it their duty to look into the business. The Bank is said to have a reserved fund that will make up for any abstraction from its capital. Mr. Woodworth is treated quite leniently, and expects to go to the West when he shall have arranged his little "transactions" with his kind employers. I hope they will not have what little silver he has left them converted into a service of plate on which to serve up the fruits of "industry" to the occidentals whom he purposes to honor with his agreeable presence. The ugly question, what bank officer is to be trusted? naturally occurs to the inquiring mind. Ten days ago Woodworth's integrity was beyond suspicion; now he is a rogue of the dirtiest water. Who is to be the next "unfortunate man?"

The Hamilton Willis case has ended in the discharge of Mr. Willis, much to the gratification of the reporters, who found it as great a bore as the Paraguay expedition has been to the country at large. The object of the writ was indirectly to revise the force of the old imprisonment for debt laws, but it did not succeed. The general impression is, that Mr. Willis's failure was an honest one, and that he has been unjustly harassed. The pound of flesh, however, was not got, under better law than Judge Portia laid down.

The comet "shows up" very beautifully, and people of the "little Jacky Hobbleday" class, are anxiously inquiring whether it is the same one that is mentioned in the New-York papers, thinking it strange that it should be visible from places so far apart as the two cities.

Autumn is treating us coolly, though there is considerable sunshine. October is our autumnal month for beauty, and is more thought of than September.

THYME.

VIRGINIA.

Execution of the Rev. Preston S. Turley for the Murder of his Wife—His Address upon the Scaffold—Distressing Scenes, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Kanawha County, Va., Sept. 17, 1858.

The Rev. Preston S. Turley expiated to-day upon the scaffold the crime of murdering his wife, in this county, in January last. The scene was one of unusual sadness, rendered so no less from the high standing which the unfortunate culprit once occupied in this community, than from the strange spectacle of the execution of a white man in this region. It was the first occurrence of the kind ever known to have taken place within the county.

From an early hour in the morning the streets were crowded with persons who had assembled to witness the sad scene. Up to the hour (10 o'clock A. M.) designated by the Sheriff, Mr. Slack, for the transfer of the prisoner from the jail to the scaffold, which was near by, he seemed perfectly calm and collected. He spent a portion of the previous night in company with the Rev. Messrs. Sayre, Clark, Dorsey and Brown, engaging with them zealously in prayer. He shaved and dressed himself with care, and seemed much calmer than those around him. Up to the moment of his leaving the jail, his conduct rather resembled that of one about to start upon a journey, than that of an individual doomed soon to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. While some were disposed to attribute his coolness to a spirit of bravado, he himself attributed it to a conviction that he had made his peace with God. Many presumptuously doubt the sincerity of his conversion, forgetting the infinitude of God's mercy in the aggravated character of the crime for which he atoned. The murder of a woman—a wife, moreover—with many here seems an unpardonable offence, and one which even that boundless mercy cannot compass. In this instance, however, there is reason to hope, from the manifest sincerity of the culprit's repentance, that he has made his peace with his Maker.

The prisoner exhibited the greatest anxiety that his father, mother and three children, who arrived in town last evening, should accompany him to the scaffold and witness the execution. In this he was gratified, so far as appertained to his father, mother, and the youngest of his children. The other two were not permitted by their friends to be present, from an apprehension that the influence of so awful a spectacle would leave impressions unfavorable to their future happiness. They had attained an age which would enable them fully to appreciate the dread scenes and be influenced by its momery. Not so, however, with the youngest; she was yet too young to create any apprehensions of this nature.

Before leaving his cell, he took his last farewell of his fellow prisoners, and kissed and caressed his children, expressing his bitter regret that he could not be gratified by allowing his children to be with him at his last moments. Proceeding from the cell, he entered an omnibus, accompanied by the Sheriff, Jailor, Mr. Mills, his night guard while in jail, Dr. Watkins, the Jail Physician, and the Revs. Messrs. Brown, Patterson, Physician, Clark and Smith. The omnibus was escorted by a volunteer guard of citizens, no regularly organized military company being in the town. On the route, the prisoner saluted many old friends of his whom he recognized, exhibiting the whole time a remarkable degree of self-possession and coolness.

At 10:35 o'clock he ascended the scaffold with a firm step and took his seat. He was accompanied by the Sheriff and clergy already named. Immediately upon ascending the scaffold, the Rev. Mr. Brown gave out the hymn, "When I can read my title clear," with a request that all present would join in singing it. During this service the prisoner's voice was distinctly audible above all others. This part being concluded, the Rev. Mr. Sayre read, from the 15th chapter of St. Luke, the parable of the prodigal son. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Brown, the prisoner meanwhile responding audibly. He then engaged silently in prayer.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock he stepped to the front of the platform and with much feeling proceeded to address the assembly. He attributed the condition to which he was brought to whisky, while there were, he said, other additional causes at work to produce it. Whisky, said he, was the cause of his committing the murder; whisky was the cause of his now being compelled to separate from his three little ones, from his aged parents, from the world; it had incarcerated him in jail for eight months and nine days; and, in a few minutes, he would, through its agency, be hurled into eternity. True, said he, I have been a hardened sinner, but I trust by faithful and fervent prayer to God, I have gained pardon. Many who are now present have heard me preach often, and I trust they will take heed to this my last sermon. I freely forgive all who have offended me, and I trust that the same charity will be extended to me by those against whom I have offended. I have made a confession, in which I have revealed all of my sins that I could recollect; some of course I could not recollect, which were committed while under the influence of liquor; but these are embraced in my repentance, and I expect forgiveness for them. He continued very much in this strain for about three-quarters of an hour. At the conclusion he requested that "Jerusalem, my happy home" might be sung, remarking that many present had sung it with him under happy circumstances. He started the hymn himself. In the bourne of the staging he called his father on the platform and threw himself upon his bosom, stimulating the singing only long enough to say "farewell," requesting it immediately after. He acted similarly with his mother, and then took his little daughter in his arms and kissed her, meanwhile keeping up the singing almost without interruption. They then left the scene. He then shook hands with many of his friends, including two of his wife's brothers, singing all the while. This scene brought tears to the eyes of every one present.

At the close of the hymn he addressed the Sheriff and said, "I am ready to die." The rope was then adjusted around his neck, and now for the first time did he seem to falter. He shuddered and appealed to God for mercy in a most fervent manner. He told the Sheriff, "Cut the rope quick that I may go to Jesus." And then proceeded to repeat the words, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit," and continued to repeat it until the Sheriff touched the spring, and consummated that last act of this awful drama. He died without a struggle. The body was allowed to swing for forty minutes, when it was taken down and deposited in a neat coffin. The deceased was 30 years of age, and a gentleman of fine talent.

Real Estate Predictions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has become common with men now-a-days to make predictions. The writer begs leave to put a few on record, they are as follows:

In five years' time every Bank of large business now in Wall-street, and below it, will, by the changes that will naturally be made in that direction, have a majority in their Board in favor of going as high up as the Park and above it, and the buildings erected by the Bank of the State of New-York, Bank of New-York, Bank of Commerce, be looked upon as monuments of folly.

That the large business in the various kinds of jobbing to the country, dry goods, hardware, &c., &c., will, in five years, all be above Chambers-street, and that in Broadway the store just below Grace Church, in Eleventh-street, will be a good location for that kind of business, and the ground between Mercer-street and Broadway almost entirely built up for that purpose; and in ten years' time, to be below Canal-street will be an *undesirable* location.

That the steamboats from Providence, Hartford, and all points East, will have their docks at points as high up as Grand-street, or above it, and those from points of importance on the Hudson River not above Fourteenth-street, and all in ten years' time.

That a Post-Office building, for purposes of convenience to the largest number of parties doing business in five years from this time, would be exactly central if near Broadway and Worth-street, or where the Broadway Theatre now stands; but in ten years' time below the centre of trade, and in twenty years' time so far below the great business of this then immense City as to, from necessity, require a removal.

That the ten to fifteen antediluvians that have their offices in South-street and vicinity, and owning property in that quarter, and without directors in those banks that have, within the last three years, erected those expensive buildings in Wall-street with the money of the stockholders, and who give forth their wisdom through the Chamber of Commerce, will, in two years, be looked upon as fossils, curious men that urged the location of the Post-Office in the present location.

W. H. L.

Correction of R. A. Locke's Testimony—The Rev. Dr. Winslow Not at the Burning of Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Mr. Richard A. Locke testified before the Police Commissioners to having seen the Rev. Dr. Winslow, of St. Paul's Church, at the burning of the Marine Hospital, "looking on with complacency, and apparently with some degree of satisfaction." I suppose I am the individual referred to, and have only to say that *I was not on the Island on either of the nights in question*, and had not the most distant idea that such an act was contemplated.

GORDON WINSLOW.

Papers that have published the error in the testimony of Mr. Locke will confer a kindness by making the correction.

C. W.

Lola Montez's Lectures for the Church. The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858.

Rev. Ralph Hoyt: The account which I have seen in the daily press of the great loss you sustained by the destruction of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and of the sacrificing devotion with which you are trying to rebuild it, have awakened in my mind the strongest desire to do something to aid you in your worthy but hard undertaking.

Had I not been prostrated with sickness, I should have expressed this sympathy at an earlier day; but I am now, by the blessing of Heaven, so far recovered as to be able to lecture again, and it will give me great pleasure to read one of my lectures, perhaps the one on *Rome*, at any time and place within the next two weeks, the proceeds to be added to the fund for rebuilding your Church.

With the utmost respect,
Your obedient servant,
LOLA MONTEZ.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2, 1858.

To Madam Lola Montez, Countess Landfelt:

Your very generous offer to read a lecture to aid in rebuilding our Church, recently destroyed by a tornado, is gratefully appreciated and accepted. The edifice is designed for the benefit of poor people, by the preaching and practice of Christian truth, in its primitive simplicity and disinterested love. Some five thousand dollars are yet needed to complete the work, and your kind proposition is therefore very opportune. Arrangements will be made forthwith, and the lecture announced at your earliest convenience.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
R. HOYT, Rector.

The Franking Privilege.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few weeks since, I saw certain letters which had lately been written by a minister of one of the denominations, who is not undistinguished in the world of letters. These documents were not on political subjects. They related to an enterprise in which the minister was engaged; but they were franked by "H. C——, a." Will you, if you are "posted up" in these matters, tell me whether it is customary for Members of Congress to extend their franking privilege to ministers of a particular denomination, and whether the ministers of any one denomination are accustomed to avail themselves of that privilege?

HONESTUS.

The Firemen's Muster in Albany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In the report of the Firemen's Muster at Albany, in your paper and others of this date, it is stated that Engine No. 5, of Utica, burst her hose, which is an error. The couplings (a patent arrangement) were blown off the hose, on account of the shanks (of the couplings) being too short.

The hose used was the coated hemp hose.

By inserting the above in your valuable journal you will much oblige

AN EYE WITNESS.

Professor Mitchel's Telescopic View of the Comet.

Professor Mitchel, communicates to the Cincinnati *Gazette* the result of his observations of Donati's Comet, from the Cincinnati Observatory. He says the Comet will soon commence to change direction, at first slowly, afterward more rapidly, as seen from the earth, when sweeping swiftly round the sun it will regain those distant regions of space wherein a vast proportion of its orbit lies far beyond the reach of telescopic vision.

On the evening of the 25th of Sept., the appearance of the comet, in the great refractor of the Cincinnati Observatory, was especially interesting. The central portion, or nucleus, was examined with powers varying from one hundred to five hundred, without presenting any evidence of a well-defined planetary disc. It was a brilliant glow of light, darting and dashing forward in the direction of the motion toward the sun, and leaving the region behind in comparative obscurity. But the most wonderful physical feature presented was a portion of a *nearly circular nebulous ring*, with its vertex directed toward the sun, the bright nucleus being in the centre, while the imperfect ring swept more than half round the luminous centre. This nebulous ring resembled those which sometimes escape from a steam-pipe, but did not exhibit the appearance which ought to be presented by a hollow hemispherical envelope of nebulous matter.

There was an evident concentration of light in the central portions of the ring, while, in the case of a hollow envelope, the brightest portion should be at the outer edge. By micrometrical measurement, the distance from the central point to the circumference of the ring was found to be about nine thousand miles. This would give a diameter of eighteen thousand miles, in case the ring was entire. Similar measurements, made on the evening of the 26th of September, indicated a decided increase in the radius of the ring, which was now not less than twelve thousand miles in length. On the same evening I noticed the fact that the luminous envelope did not blend itself into the head portion of the tail, but appeared somewhat to penetrate into this nebulous mass, especially on the upper part, presenting the appearance of about 200° of a spiral. The tail on the 25th was decidedly brighter and better defined on the upper than on the lower portion, while on the evening of the 26th there was a much nearer approach to equality in brightness, especially near the head of the comet. Through the telescope, and near the head, the tail presented the appearance of a hollow nebulous envelope, under the form of a paraboloid of revolution, the edges being brightest and well defined, while there was a manifest fading away of light towards the central region. Through the vast depth of nebulous matter composing this wonderful appendage, the faintest telescopic stars shone with undiminished brightness.

No one can gaze on this gigantic object, in all its misty splendor, without a deep impression that the eye is resting on a mass of nebulous matter precisely such as the nebulous theory of La Place supposes to have been the primordial condition of our sun and all its attendant planets, and from which chastic condition this beautiful system of revolving worlds has been evoked by the action of a single law.

The only comet which has presented an appearance resembling the one now visible, is the one known as Halley's Comet, as seen by Sir William Herschel and others in its return in 1836. There is a marked difference between the two: That while the envelope of Halley's Comet is described as a hemispherical hollow envelope, this shows more the shape of a nebulous ring; there is a faint, misty light, of irregular outline, but not to be mistaken by even a casual observer."

Mr. Hind on the Comet.—Mr. J. R. Hind, the English astronomer, who has earned the appellation of the "Planet-catcher," is good authority on the Comet. He expresses the opinion that its increase in brightness will go on, in conformity with theory, so that about the epact of maximum brilliancy in October, it will be visible with telescopes in full sunshine. The nucleus is of the appearance of a star of the second magnitude, and the tail, which points nearly due North, although rather faint, is about five degrees in length. The Comet is about 120 millions of miles from the earth, or a little farther from us than the sun, and the diameter of the nucleus is estimated to be rather more than 3,000 miles, or nearly one and a half times larger than the moon. The length of the tail, judging from its appearance, is estimated at 15 millions of miles. The path of the Comet is that of a parabola, and it is conjectured that it will not appear again for some hundreds of years.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WEDNESDAY MARKET, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

MEATS.

Butchers and dealers generally report a well-stocked, dull and heavy market this week. The changes in prices have not been important.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	11	@ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	8	@ 11
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@ —
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	15	@ 18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	13	@ 15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	8	@ 14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	4	@ 10
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	8	@ 12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	4	@ —
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	8	@ 12
Lamb, ₩ lb	7	@ 12
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@ 12½
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	4	@ 9
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	12	@ 16
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	9½	@ 10
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	8	@ 10
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	9	@ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	4	@ 6
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@ 13
Bacon, ₩ lb	11½	@ 12½
Hams, ₩ lb	11	@ 12½
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8½	@ 10
Tongues, each	62½	@ 81
Lard, ₩ lb	11½	@ 12
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11	@ 11¼
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	11	@ 12
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Business is steadily increasing. Stocks ample; inquiry pretty brisk. Partridges are lower, and Reed Birds higher. Other descriptions are essentially unaltered:

Fowls, ₩ pair	75	@1 00
Fowls, Duck's County, ₩ pair	1 00	@1 75
Chickens, roasting, ₩ pair	75	@1 00
Chickens, Spring, ₩ pair	50	@1 00
Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@1 75
Geese, each	1 25	@2 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	10	@ 20
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	11	@ 15
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 25	@2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 00	@2 75
Woodcock, ₩ dozen	5 25	@6 00
Woodcock, ₩ pair	87½	@1 12½
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ₩ dozen	2 50	@3 00
Snipe, Dowicher, ₩ dox	1 00	@1 25
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ₩ dox	37	@ 50
Plover, ₩ dox	3 00	@3 50
Partridge, ₩ pair	87	@1 00
Reed Birds, ₩ dox	1 00	@1 12½
Black Ducks, ₩ pair	62½	@ 87½
Teal, ₩ pair	50	@ 62½
Rabbits, each	15	@ 30

FISH.

The supplies of Fresh Fish are much lighter,—the demand for such is good, and prices have generally advanced. Shell, Smoked, and Pickled Fish are plenty, salable, and steady.

Trout, ₩ lb	50 @—	Weak-fish, ₩ lb	10 @—
Salm Trout, ₩ lb	12 @—	King-fish, ₩ lb	10 @—
Codfish, ₩ lb	6 @ 7	Sheepshead, ₩ lb	8 @—
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12½@15	Blue-fish, ₩ lb	8 @10
Spanish Mackerel, ₩ lb	50 @—	Black-fish, ₩ lb	12 @10
Halibut, ₩ lb	10 @12	White-fish, ₩ lb	12½ @—
Eels, ₩ lb	12 @—	Mullet, ₩ lb	12 @—
Flounders, ₩ lb	6 @ 7	Haddock, ₩ lb	6 @—
Porgies, ₩ lb	7 @—	Gr'n Turtle, ₩ lb	15 @—
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	10 @12	Herr'g, ₩ bunch	12 @—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	12 @15	Mussels, ₩ ½ pk	12 @—
Oysters, ₩ 100	50 @ 1 00	Frogs, ₩ dozen	25 @81
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	@1 25	@ 1 50	
Clams, ₩ 100	25 @ 1 00		
Lobsters, ₩ lb	5 @ 8		
Crabs, ₩ dox	19 @ 25		
Crabs, Soft Shell, ₩ dox	75 @ 1 25		
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18 @ 20		
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12 @ 15		
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4 @ 5		
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4 @ 5		
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	10 @ —		
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	10 @ 12		
Mackerel, pickled, each	8 @ 12		
Alewives, ₩ 100	1 00 @ 1 25		
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb	8 @ 10		

VEGETABLES.

The best varieties of Potatoes, as also Corn, Russian Turnips, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Mint and Salad, are somewhat dearer,—being less abundant. Bunch Turnips, Onions, Peppers, Okra, Celery, and Lima Beans have declined slightly. Cauliflowers are arriving more freely.

Potatoes, New, ₩ bbl	1 25	@2 75
Potatoes, New, ₩ bushel	50	@1 00
Potatoes, New, ₩ half peck	9	@ 12
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ half peck	20	@ 25
Green Corn, ₩ dozen	12	@ —
Turnips, New, Russian, ₩ bushel	75	@ —
Turnips, New, ₩ dozen bunches	37	@ —
Turnips, New, ₩ bunch	4	@ —
Carrots, New, ₩ dozen bunches	37	@ 50
Carrots, New, ₩ bunch	4	@ 5
Beets, New, ₩ dozen bunches	37	@ 50
Beets, New, ₩ bunch	4	@ 5
Onions, ₩ bushel	62	@1 00
Onions, ₩ peck	25	@ 37
Onions, new, ₩ half peck	12½	@ 18¾
Green Peppers, ₩ doz	12	@ —
Red Peppers, ₩ bunch	5	@ —
Okra, ₩ 100	—	@ 31
Okra, ₩ dox	—	@ 4
Cabbage, new, ₩ dox	37	@ 75
Cabbage, new, ₩ head	5	@ 7
Cauliflower, ₩ dox	62	@1 00
Cauliflower, each	12½	@ 25
Cranberries, ₩ quart	—	@ 18
Tomatoes, ₩ bushel basket	50	@ 62½
Tomatoes, ₩ quart	4	@ —
Beans, ₩ peck	20	@ 25
Lima Beans, ₩ bushel	62½	@ —
Lima Beans, ₩ half peck	12½	@ 15
Cucumbers, ₩ dozen	12	@ —
Parsley, ₩ bunch	3	@ —
Celery, ₩ bunch	10	@ 12
Mint, ₩ bunch	6	@ 8
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@ —
Garlic, ₩ bunch	6	@ —
Garlic, ₩ dozen	75	@ —
Egg Plants, each	6	@ —
Salad, ₩ doz. heads	25	@ 31
Salad, ₩ head	3	@ —
Squashes, ₩ dozen	75	@1 50
Squashes, each	7	@ 15
Pumpkins, each	10	@ 18
Watermelons, each	15	@ 50
Muskmelons, each	4	@ 6

FRUIT.

The market is freely supplied with the leading kinds, for which the demand is fair. Prices of domestic Fruit have not varied remarkably.

Apples, new, ₩ half peck	15	@ 50
Crab-Apples, ₩ quart	15	@ 25
Pears, new, ₩ basket	1 00	@2 00
Pears, new, ₩ quart	12	@ 37
Peaches, ₩ half-bushel basket	2 00	@5 00
Peaches, ₩ quart	10	@ 37
Plums, ₩ quart	20	@ 25
Grapes, ₩ lb	6	@ 25
Grapes, hot-house, ₩ lb	37	@ 50
Citron, each	5	@ 6
Quince, ₩ dox	31	@ 37
Oranges, ₩ dox	37	@ 75
Lemons, ₩ box	3 00	@3 50
Lemons, ₩ dozen	15	@ 25
Cocoanuts, ₩ dozen	37	@ 50
Figs, ₩ box	50	@ 75
Figs, ₩ lb	10	@ 12
Dates, ₩ lb	10	@ —
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@ 12
Currants, ₩ lb	12	@ 16
Preserved Ginger, ₩ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@ —
Green Ginger, ₩ lb		@ 25

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in fair supply and moderate demand at previous figures. Eggs are less plenty, and are dearer. Northern Honey is now coming in freely.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	20	@ 24
Butter, State, ₩ lb	22	@ 25
Butter, Orange County, ₩ lb	20	@ 21
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	15	@ 20
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	6	@ 11
Eggs, six for	12	@ —
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@ —
Eggs, fifty-six for	1 00	@ —
Honey, ₩ can	45	@ 50
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@ 50
Honey, pure Northern, ₩ lb	25	@ —

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	20	@ —
Mangoes, each	2	@ —
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@ 51
Gherkins, ₩ 100	37	@ 74
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@ —
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	12	@ —
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@ —
Sauce Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@ —
Sardines, ₩ box	37	@ —
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	25	@ 37
Catsup, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@ —
Catsup, ₩ gallon	37	@ 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forster, stands Nos. 263 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 356 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 442 and 446; Mrs. Cashin, stand No. 156; J. Lanch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River	Erie	Southern	Total.
	boats.	R. R.	boats.	
Ashes, bbls	67	—	—	67
Flour, bbls	11,471	5,007	6,555	23,033
Corn Meal, bbls	—	—	951	951
Wheat, bushels	800	80	—	880

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT INVENTION.
CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER,
ARTISTIC CLOTHIERS,
NO. 59 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
DEPOT.
NO. 59 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 24 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Private lessons daily. Class every Monday evening. Circulars at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
FOURTH AVE. AND 23D-ST.
NOW OPEN.
Admission 25 cents.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE.
LAST NIGHT OF KIRE COLSON
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4, 1876,
and every evening during the engagement of this unparalleled artiste and distinguished comedian,
MR. KIRE COLSON,
supported by the entire company of the Astor Place Opera House, in the new and original Comic Opera, entitled
THE AUTHOR, MR. SOUDOKOFF.
Written by Messrs. Chas. Dickson and Edward Harrigan, and Mr. Colson as an Original Russian Character.
Mr. COLSON as Soudokoff.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Musical Director. Mr. CHARLES DURANG, Stage Manager.
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Seats secured by telegraph.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN STETSON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4, 1876,
and every evening during the week, will be presented the new and original Comic Opera, entitled
THE LADY SCOTT.
Written by Messrs. Chas. Dickson and Edward Harrigan, and Mr. Dickson as an original Scotch character.
Mr. DICKSON as Lady Scott.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Musical Director. Mr. CHARLES DURANG, Stage Manager.
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Seats secured by telegraph.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN STETSON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4, 1876,
and every evening during the week, will be presented the new and original Comic Opera, entitled
IT TRIOMPHANT.
Written by Messrs. Chas. Dickson and Edward Harrigan, and Mr. Dickson as an original Scotch character.
Mr. DICKSON as Sandy.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Musical Director. Mr. CHARLES DURANG, Stage Manager.
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Seats secured by telegraph.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—Mr. T. BRODERICK PHILLIPS, Professor, begs to announce that his CLASSES and PRIVATE LESSONS in DANCING will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 4, at the ACADEMY, 349 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn. Circulars at the Academy.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Class every Monday evening. Private lessons daily. Circulars at the Academy.

PROFESSOR HILLEBOYER'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 6 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Classes and private lessons daily. Circulars at Mr. CHARLARD'S music-store, 5 East 14th-st.

PROFESSOR BOWLES' Second Term, from Monday, Dec. 4, at his Academy, 24 EAST 14TH-ST. Circulars at the Academy.

PROFESSOR ANDREW'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 49 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. Classes and private lessons daily. Circulars at the Academy.

PROFESSOR CHARLES DURANG, late principal teacher of dancing at the Boston Museum, begs to announce that his CLASSES and PRIVATE LESSONS in DANCING will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 4, at his Academy, 49 EAST 14TH-ST. Circulars at the Academy.

PROFESSOR SCHNEIDER'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 6 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Classes and private lessons daily

The New-York Times, Saturday, October 2, 1858.

GOODS FROM AUCTION.

ROWEN, MARANEE & CO.,

No. 36 and 38 Cortlandt-st.

THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE

IS OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

ROWEN, MARANEE & CO.,

No. 36 and 38 Cortlandt-st.

FALK, ABRAM AND SAVE ALMO

IN CHOICE AND DESIRABLE RETAIL

DRY GOODS,

MODERN BRICK STORE,

No. 23 CANAL-ST.,

Just below Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED WARE

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS,

Just received by

ROWEN, MARANEE & CO.,

No. 36 and 38 Cortlandt-st.

ALEXANDER GARDEN,

ATLANTIC CABLE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

No. 247 BROADWAY,

Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,

that they have received a splendid assortment of

CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

M. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

CLOTHING.

No. 611 BROADWAY.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

**ATLANTIC CABLE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; is a good cook; has no objection to go to the country; best of reference can be given. Call at 163 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is a good seamstress; has no objection to go to the country; best of reference can be given. Call at 163 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamber-work and plain cooking; is a good cook

AUCTION SALES.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock precisely, and all of the splendid rosewood furniture, parlor and chamber suits, silk frame pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, bookcases, extension dining tables, elegant bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. Housekeepers and the trade will find the above sale worthy of attention.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AND AUCTION OF TWENTY-FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS—On Avenues A, 1st and 2d sts., and 82d-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property:

Avenue A—2 lots on southwest corner 82d-st.

82d-st.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 83d sts.

1st-av.—2 lots on northwest corner 82d-st.

2d-av.—2 lots on southwest corner 81st-st.

82d-st.—12 lots on 82d-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.

Also, 4 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—BY E. & J. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salerooms No. 23 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of 600 lots of watches, jewelry, gold chains, &c., 18-carat gold chronometers, double limekeepers, patent and detached lever watches by the best French and English makers, superb sets of bracelet, pin and ear-rings; sets of pin and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, sets of studs and sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, seal and other rings, medallions, lockets, gentlemen's pins, fine gold hunting and carbuncle, and other elegant designs; also, gold vest and guard-chains, chatelaines, &c.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer—Office No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

SALE THIS DAY—SATURDAY, OCT. 2, AT 10½ o'clock, at the residence of John Oliphant,

NO. 127 WEST 32D-ST.,

near 8th-av. GEO. NICHOLS will sell as above all of the richly carved rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in the above residence, comprising almost every article usually found in a first-class residence. Parlor suites in brocatel and plush, rosewood library, dining, bedroom, and chamber furniture, oil-paintings, Brussels carpets, works of art, fancy goods, dining-room and chamber furniture of all descriptions. Sale positive, without reserve. Catalogues now ready.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. T. BOYD WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at No. 148 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the splendid furniture in said house; rosewood suites, rosewood etageres, Brussels carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware, French China and stone China ware, glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, &c., very rich dinner service, Sevres, white and gilt French china, &c., oil-cloths, China, cut-glass ware, fancy dry goods, stationary, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready and may be had at the office of E. H. L. & Co., No. 14 Fine-st., one week previous to the sale.

The furniture may be seen the day before the sale, by a permit, to be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

THOMAS E. GARDINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the furniture emporium,

The New-York Times, Saturday, October 8, 1858.